

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 144 883

SO 010 323

TITLE A Concise National Report on Educational Developments in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya during the Two Academic Years 1974/75-1975/76.

INSTITUTION Secretariat of Education, Tripoli (Libya).

PUB DATE Jul 77

NOTE 33p.; Report presented at International Conference on Education (36th, Geneva, Switzerland, August 30-September 8, 1977); Not available in hard copy from EDRS due to poor reproducibility of original document

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS Adult Education; *Comparative Education; *Developing Nations; *Educational Development; *Educational History; Educational Legislation; Educational Objectives; Educational Planning; Educational Practice; Educational Programs; Elementary Secondary Education; Government Role; Literacy Education; Religious Education; Social Influences; Special Education; Tables (Data); Teacher Education; Vocational Education

IDENTIFIERS *Libya

ABSTRACT

The educational system of Libya is based upon principles set down in the constitution of 1969 and revised by a philosophy of education document in 1974. In accordance with these principles, education is compulsory on the primary and intermediate levels, free on all levels, and should be in accordance with national political and religious objectives. The Minister of Education has the responsibility for regulating school entry requirements, curriculum, examinations, the school calendar, and for coordinating local development plans with governmental decrees. The educational system consists of six years of primary education, three years intermediate study, and three years selective secondary study in literary, scientific, or technical fields. An Islamic religious education program parallels the general education ladder in stages, but stresses religious instruction and Arabic language. Educational policies since 1974 have stressed the national objective of raising the social and economic standard of Libyan citizens. Educational methods and teaching materials have been modernized in fields of vocational education, in-service education for teachers, and teacher training institutes. Particular efforts have been made by the Minister of Education to increase the number of special education and adult literacy programs, and to encourage girls to continue their education beyond the compulsory primary and intermediate levels.

(Author/DB)

Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION



**SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA**

SECRETARIAT OF EDUCATION

National Commission for
Education, Culture & Science

**JAMAHIRYA ARABE LIBYENNE
POPULAIRE SOCIALISTE**

**SECRETARIAT DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT
et de L'EDUCATION**

Commission Nationale Education, de la Culture
et des Sciences

A CONCISE NATIONAL

REPORT

ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

IN THE

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

During the two academic years 1974/75 - 1975/76

Presented to

The International Conference on Education,
XXXVIth Session

Geneva, 30 August — 8 Sep. 1977

Prepared

by

The Educational Research and Documentation Centre

RAPPORT

SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'EDUCATION

ET DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT EN

Jamahirya Arabe Libyenne Populaire Socialiste

Années : 1974/75 — 1975/76

Presente au

Congres International de l'Education, au cours
de sa 36e session

Geneve, 30 Aout-8 Sep. 1977

Elabore par

Le Centre de Documentation et de Recherches
Pedagogiques

ED144883

5010323

General Principles:-

legislation on education presently applicable:-

- A. The constitutional declaration promulgated on 11th December 1969 states in article 14 that "Education is the right and duty of all Libyans and is compulsory till the end of the preparatory stage. It is the responsibility of the state to provide schools, institutes, universities and educational and cultural centres offering free education. Cases in which private schools may be established are regulated by the law. The state gives special attention to the care of youth, physically, mentally, and morally."
- B. Law No.134/1970 on education, consists of four chapters. The first chapter deals with the goals and responsibilities of the Ministry of Education which include the planning of a general educational policy that meets the national goals within the general policy of the state and taking the necessary steps to implement this policy according to the country's needs and development.
- C. The second chapter refers to the formation of a Supreme Council for Education to be chaired by the Minister of Education and including the university chancellors and a number of undersecretaries among its members. The council will discuss proposed projects, laws, regulations and decrees and make appropriate recommendations.
- D. The third chapter refers to the organization of educational affairs through either Council of Ministers' decrees regulating school entry requirements, school subjects and basic regulations for exams or ministerial decrees dealing with school plans, curricula and the minimum number of school-days.
- E. The fourth chapter deals with general provisions concerning future matters and contingencies,
- F. Law No.95/1975 on compulsory education requires parents to send their children to school till the end of the preparatory stage. It states ways of implementation and action to be taken against violators.
- G. A law issued on 7th May 1973 concerns vocational/technical education. Under this law, responsibility for budget and administration is shifted to the concerned ministries while the Ministry of Education undertakes responsibility only for educational supervision and conducting the final exams of these schools.

H. Further laws regulate administration and financial matters in the educational field as in other state departments. For example, there is a civil service law that states the rights and duties of employees; a state financial law, and other laws and regulations passed by the Council of Ministers for the organization and coordination of public services.

1/2 Regulations dealing with the educational system:

- A. New regulations were issued in Oct., 1973 concerning the primary, Preparatory, and secondary stages; teachers training colleges and vocational/technical colleges administered by the Ministry of Education. These regulations deal with basic principles and goals of education in each stage, school years, requirements, school subjects, the foundation of school organization and administration.
- B. Regulations concerning the basic principles of examinations (Aug. 1974) deal with evaluation tests, promotion exams, and graduation exams in each stage.
- C. A regulation of February 1974 concerns the specifications of school text books.
- D. Training regulations (May, 1975) deal with methods of in-service training and incentives.
- E. A circular issued by the Minister of Education (Sept. 1971) requires preparatory school graduates over 15 years of age who score less than 70% of the total marks on the final exam^{to} enrol in schools offering technical and vocational education only.

1/3 Co-education:

There are no provisions regarding co-education. Because education is compulsory till the end of the preparatory stage, it happens that girls join boys' schools in distant places and in places short of female teachers and school buildings. This is regarded as a necessity and not as a social philosophy.

2- The Organization of Educational Administration.

2/1 The administrative machinery consists of two levels.

The central level includes the ministry with its various administrative and technical departments. This central level is concerned with planning, research and follow-up.

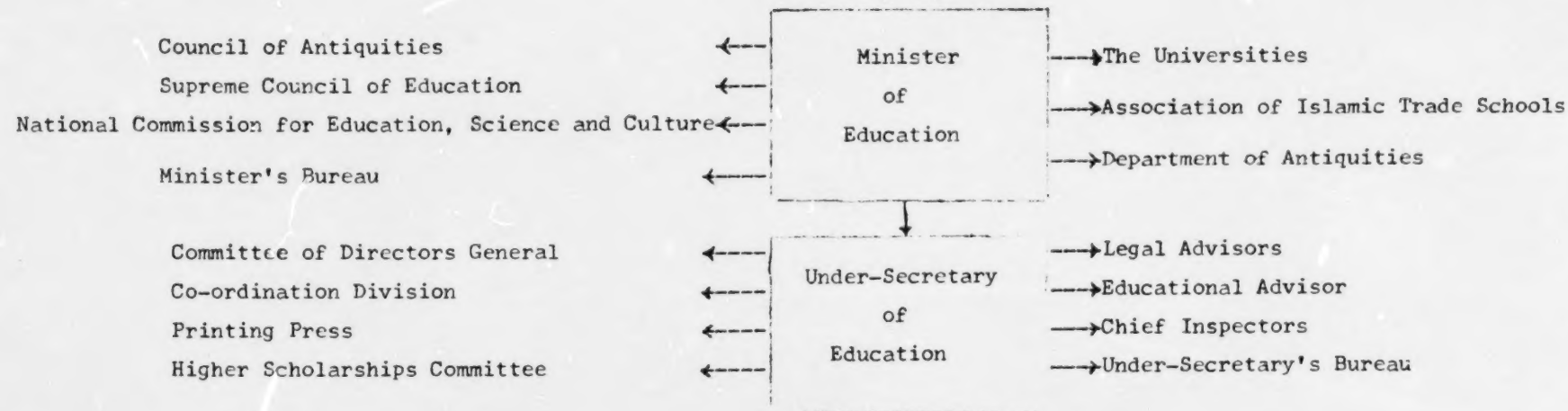
The local level includes the zone educational offices (local education authorities) which are run by people's committees. These zone

offices suggest local development plans, and carry out local educational processes in the light of central decrees and instructions. Suggestions and recommendations are referred back to the central ministry for review and direction in order to smooth out their difficulties.

2/2 The latest reorganization of the educational administrative structure (1973) is as follows : -

Continue.....4

(4)



General Secretariat	Department of Religions Schools & Institutes	Department of School Buildings	Department of Scholarships & External Cultural Relations.	Department of Educational Services	Department of Educational Affairs	Department of Planning & Follow-up
- Division of Administrative Affairs and Services - Division of Personnel. - Division of Public Relations & Information.	- Division of Koranic Schools - Division of Religious Institutes	- Division of Designs - Division of Projects	- Division of Scholarships - Division of External Cultural Relations.	- Division of Training. - Division of Examinations. - Division of School Activities. - Division of Teaching Aids. - Division of School Nutrition	- Division of Primary Education & Teacher Training Colleges - Division of Preparatory & Secondary Education. - Division of Technical Education. - Division of Private Education. - Division of Literacy & Adult Education - Division of Curricula & Text-Books.	- Division of Statistics - Division of Planning & Follow-up. - Centre of Educational Documentation and Research.

3. Educational Financing:

- 3/1 In accordance with the constitutional proclamation which assures free education for all educational types and stages, the financing of education is carried out through allocations in the development and administrative budgets.

The following tables show the development of these allocations in L.D. Libyan Dinars for the two fiscal years 1975 - 1976.

(a) Pre-University Education:-

Fiscal Year	The administrative budget.	The development budget.	Comparison with the whole State budget.	
			Administrative	Development
1975	17,509,000	58,400,000	26.86%	5.26%
1976	133,000,000	59,090,000	26.6 %	4.59%

(b) Universities:

Fiscal Year	Administrative budget.	Development budget	Comparison with the whole State budget.	
			Administrative	Development
1975	13,000,000	51,475,000	2.97%	4.63%
1976	16,000,000	51,990,000	3.3 %	4.04%

(c) Compared to the preceding years in Pre- University Education:-

Fiscal Year	Administrative	Development	Percentage of Expansion of the previous year	
			Administrative	Development
1974	68,395,000	42,983,000		
1975	117,509,000	58,400,000	71.8%	35.68%
1976	133,000,000	59,090,000	13. %	1.18%

(d) Universities Budget Compared with the previous years:-

Fiscal Year	Administrative	Development	Percentage of Expansion of the previous year.	
			Administrative	Development
1974	9,000,000	17,085,000	-	-
1975	13,000,000	51,475,000	44%	201%
1976	16,500,000	51,990,000	26.9%	1%

3- Structure and Organization.

A. Primary Education:-

At the age of six, children of both sexes join primary schools which form the first part of compulsory education. Study in this stage lasts for six years. Pupils in the first, second, third and fifth grades are promoted automatically. An exam at the school level is held at the end of each school year for the fourth and sixth grades. According to this exam the pupil is either promoted or retained at his/her grade. In case of failure twice at the same grade, the pupil is automatically promoted to the next one.

B. Preparatory Education:-

The course of study which forms the second part of compulsory education lasts for three years. Promotion from the first and second grades is decided by an exam at the school level. This exam consists of 40 grades for the year's work and 60 grades for the final test in each school subject. No student is promoted unless he/she obtains 50% of the maximum grade. However, a student should not be failed more than two years in the same grade. In the final year of this stage an exam at the zone level is held. To pass this exam a student should obtain the minimum pass mark for each subject. Should a student fail two successive years he/she will be issued an attestation of completion of compulsory education.

C. Secondary Education:-

To be admitted to secondary schools, a student should hold a General Preparatory School Certificate and should not be over 18 years of age.

The course of study lasts for 3 years after which a general public exam is held at national level. Those who pass the final exam are awarded the Certificate of General Education. Study in the first year of this stage is general while, in the next two years students join either the Literary or Scientific division according to their desires and capabilities. To be promoted from the first or second years, a student should obtain the minimum pass mark of each subject. Also he/she should obtain at least 25% of the grade assigned to it and 60% of the final exam set up by the school at the end of the school year.

D. Technical and Vocational Education:-

To be admitted to this type of education the student should have the General Preparatory School Certificate and should not be less than 15 years of age. The course of study, as it is shown on the graphic diagram of the educational ladder, ranges between two and four years. This type of education is financially and administratively run by the counterpart Ministries except the Commercial and Applied Engineering Colleges which are run by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education supervises the Technical & Vocational schools, runs their exams and issues certificates.

Promotion from one grade to another is determined by the year's work (40%) and the final exam (60%) at the end of the year. To pass the exam a student should score 50% of the total mark. Students of the final year of study sit for a written exam and a practical one in order to get the Diploma. Those who show distinction upon graduation from the four-year Institutes are allowed to join some faculties of the university on certain conditions.

E. Teacher Training:-

Teachers are trained in two types of Institutes:-

1- General Course Institutes:- There are two systems:-

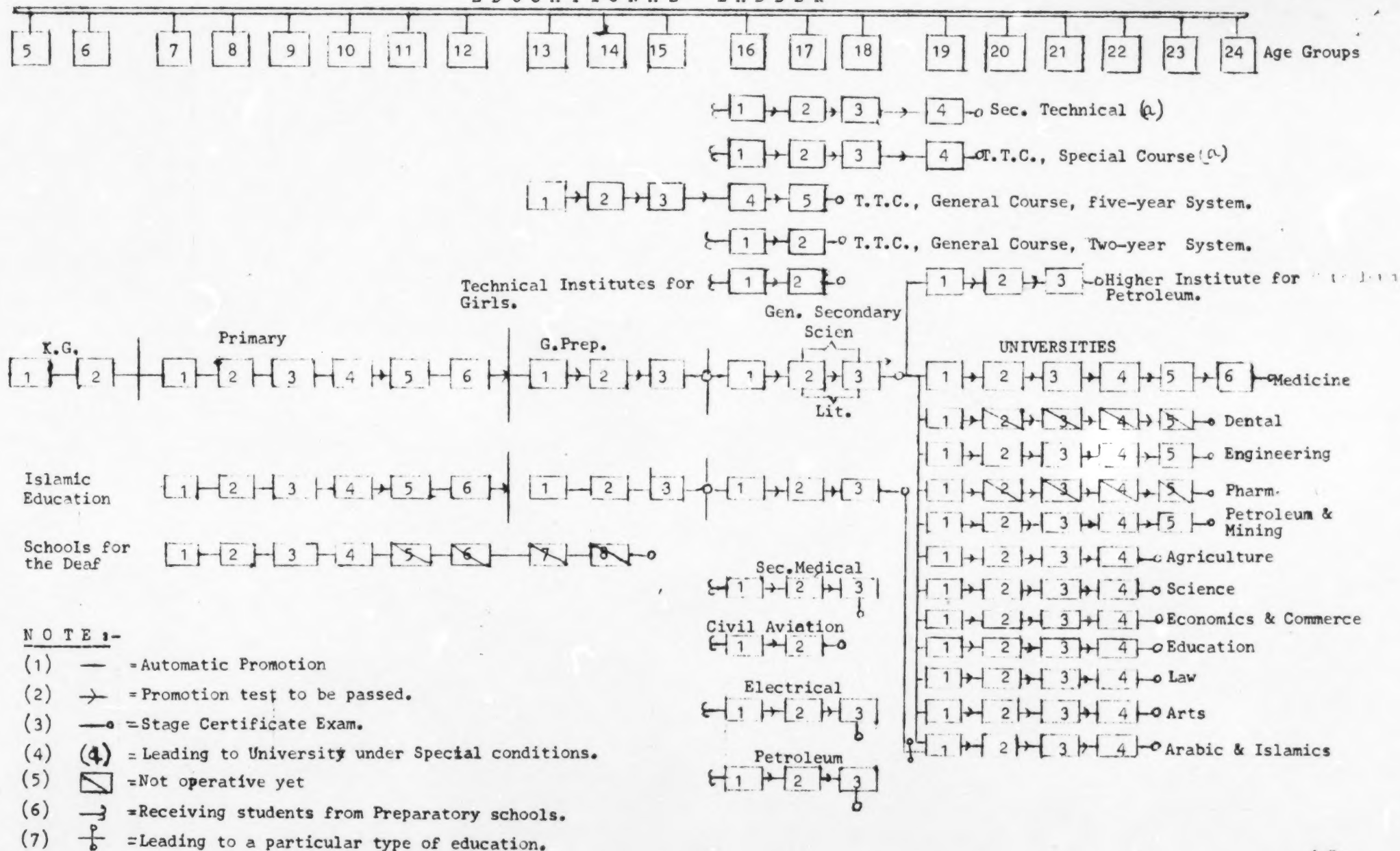
- (a) The Five-Year System after the Primary Stage.
- (b) The Two-Year System after the Preparatory Stage.

These two systems have been established to train teachers for the Primary Stage and to face the exigencies of educational expansion throughout the country.

2- Special Course Institutes:-

The course of study at these Institutes lasts for four years after obtaining the Preparatory School Certificate. Study in the first grade is general while in the next three grades students have to

EDUCATIONAL LADDER



specialize and join one of the following Divisions:-

- Islamic Education and Arabic Language Division.
- Social Studies and English Language Division.
- Maths and Sciences Division.
- Art Education Division.
- Physical Education Division.
- Music Education Division.

To be admitted to these Institutes a student should be physically fit and should not be less than 13 years old for the Five-Year System or 15 years old for the other two systems. He/she should also pass the entry test administered by the Institute.

At the end of the school year, students sit for promotion exams at the Institute level, while diploma exams are set up at the national level. Candidates whose attendance is less than 80% of the total periods of each examination subject will not be allowed to sit for the exam. Nor will they be allowed to sit for the written exam before they pass the teaching practice exam. In the promotion exam 40% of the total mark of each exam subject is assigned to the year's work and 60% for the final exam at the end of the school year. To pass the exam a candidate should score 40% of the total mark assigned to each subject. In the diploma exams, the candidate's final grade is decided by his/her scoring of the maximum mark prescribed for each subject. To pass this exam the candidate should obtain the minimum (pass) mark of each examination subject.

F- Religious Education:

This type of education parallels the general Education ladder in stages, years of study, admission requirements promotion and examination systems. The only difference is that its syllabuses stress religious instruction and Arabic language, keeping to a minimum the other subjects prescribed in General Education.

G- The beginning and end of the school year and dates for the various examinations are fixed by the Secretariat of Education. The school year usually starts during September and ends late in May of each year.

4. Syllabuses:

4/1 The educational regulations issued by the General People's Committee (ex-Council of Ministers) fix the objectives of each educational stage, its level of study and the subjects to be included in the plan of work in the light of the educational philosophy adopted by the State.

All syllabuses are worked out as follows:-

- (a) Specialized committees are formed to draw up the programme and select the subjects of study.
- (b) The draft syllabus is sent to the Higher Council of Education for review and either recommendation for adoption, amendment, or rejection.
- (c) A decree is issued by the Secretary of Education to put it into effect.

4/2 All subjects of study included in the attached plans of work (Annex. No.1) are compulsory in all stages.

5. Training of Teachers:

5/1,2,3,4:- Reference has already been made in item 3/2/E to the different training colleges preparing teachers for the compulsory stage in respect of structure and organization. Secondary school teachers are trained at faculties of education which accept graduates of secondary schools. The academic study in these faculties is specialized and lasts for four years leading to either B.A.Ed or B.Sc.Ed degrees.

5/5 In-service Training:

- A- In-service training is given to varied categories of personnel working in the educational field. It is not only confined to under-qualified teachers but is also given to fully-qualified teachers to refresh their knowledge as well as school directors, inspectors and administrators.
- B- Methods of training vary according to the needs of each category regarding length and content of courses, the overall aim being to train the personnel of the educational field to tender better services.
- C- Training courses held during the previous two years. The length of the courses varied from four weeks to nine months.

Place	1975	1976
Local	664	1584
Abroad	332	361
Total	996	1945

P A R T I I

Development of Education from 1974 to 1976:

1- New trends in educational policy:-

The principles, bases and trends comprised in the Philosophy of Education Document (1974) and the goals specified in the educational policy are only concise, comprehensive guidelines. Their accomplishment requires educational plans, well-defined in objectives and timing, reality-grounded, and utilizing available potentials. Since the Jamahiriya has adopted the method of comprehensive planning aimed at raising the standard of the citizens socially and economically, the educational development plan has been related to the objectives of the comprehensive development plan.

With this background the Secretariat (Ministry) has prepared its educational plans, the first of which after the Revolution was the 3-year plan ending in 1975. The last one is the 5-year plan which started in 1976. Among its important objectives are:-

- 1- Provision of educational services in all stages according to the compulsory education law, and in support of the principles of the democracy of education.
- 2- Development of educational plans qualitatively and quantitatively, particularly in technical education. This should aim at improving syllabuses, school textbooks, teaching aids and extracurricular activities. It should also provide student guidance and selection to supply the requirements of development plans with manpower.
- 3- Encouraging girls to continue their education.
- 4- Increasing co-ordination in the educational pyramid by lessening the difference between the base and the summit.
- 5- Developing the Teachers' Training Institutes by improving performance in accordance with the requirements of compulsory education.
- 6- Providing efficient educational administration in schools, in local educational departments and other leading educational institutions.
- 7- Sending scholars abroad for higher studies not available locally in order to meet the requirements of the development plan.
- 8- Paying attention to eradicating illiteracy and adult education through national programs in which all departments, organizations and institutions of both private and public sectors take part.

2. Legal regulations:-

Some educational legislation was issued during the period between 1974 and

1976 for developing education in structure and content to meet the objectives of comprehensive national development which exists in the country nowadays in various fields.

Among this prominent legislation is the one which we have referred to in chapter one of this report. It is noticed that most of it was dealt with in our report which we submitted to the previous seminar in 1975.

The following are the decrees issued after this date and were not included in the previous report.

2/Decrees and regulations .

- Decree No 95/75 concerning compulsory education issued in October 1975.

It is one of the most important decrees which deal with the problem of social backwardness in the country .

In spite of the constitutional proclamation guaranteeing free education for all , the country still suffers from illiteracy. This decree was issued to put an end to this problem in the belief that education is a milestone in an advancing society as it develops.

- Regulation for technical institute for girls issued in March 1976. This regulation initiated a new type of education for opening up

new educational choices for girls after the compulsory stage as well as providing the Ministry of education with women teachers of domestic subjects in Primary stage. The period of study in this institute is two years after the preparatory stage . It includes a section for domestic education, for secretarial studies and one for fine arts .

- Regulation for the Institute of Electricity. This institute started originally as a vocational training centre attached to the Electricity company and it developed into a regular institute in accordance with this regulation which was approved by the High Council of Education in March 1976 . This type of education is intended to provide electrical technicians for the Electricity company and others .

2/2 Decrees issued by the Minister of Education:

During the last two years , some decrees have been issued dealing with a number of the practical aspects of education. The most important of these are :

In the field of syllabuses and educational plans.

- 1- Decree No 344/75 concerning the application of new syllabuses in the applied engineering institutes.

- 3- Decree No.346/75 concerning application of psychology and education syllabuses in teachers' training institutes, special course.
- 4- Decree No.348/75 concerning application of electricity syllabus in the vocational and technical institutes.
- 5- Decree No.349/75 concerning application of syllabuses of social studies and the English language in religious institutes.
- 6- Decree No.704/76 concerning application of syllabuses and study plans for the Technical Institute for Girls.
- 7- Decree No.705/76 concerning application of syllabus and study plans in vocational and technical education.

— School text books:-

- 1- Decree No.545/75 concerning writing text books of chemistry for the general teacher training institutes.
- 2- Decree No.546/75 concerning writing text books of science for the preparatory stage.
- 3- Decree No.109/76 concerning writing textbooks of sociology for the literary section of the secondary level.
- 4- Decree No.102/76 concerning writing text books of psychology and education for the teachers' training institutes.
- 5- Decree No.369/76 concerning writing a text-book of mathematics for the 1st year, preparatory stage.

— Examinations:-

- 1- Decree No.139/75 defining the maximum and minimum marks for the musical institute.
- 2- Decree No.163/75 concerning systems and rules of general certificate examinations for blind students in general and religious education.

1. Administration and financial affairs:-

1.1 Development of educational administration:-

Since 1973 no change has occurred in the structure of the Secretariat (Ministry) of Education and the responsibilities of its departments except the change concerning the local authority where the ten Provinces and their relative departments were abolished and replaced by zone offices directed by people's committees in accordance with the principle of collective leadership declared by the people's revolution applicable at present in the country. This principle aims at people's control over the administrative machinery of the state.

Accordingly the Jamahiriya has been divided into 46 zone offices

(Local Educational Authorities) for educational services. Each of these zone offices is directed by a people's committee selected directly by the people for 3 years. It consists of five members who choose one of themselves or any other person as chairman. The committee may be returned unopposed or changed by the people.

Teachers committees to run post-preparatory schools, institutes and universities have also been chosen by the students and staff.

3/2 Planning:

In the light of collective administration, educational planning and financing is carried out according to the people's discretion through people's committees and basic people's conferences which submit their recommendations to the Department of Educational Planning of the Secretariat for study and coordination among the different zone offices. This department works out a draft educational plan to be submitted to the Secretariat of Planning for coordination among the various sectors within a framework of an integrated national plan. This will then be submitted to the People's General Congress at the end of every fiscal year for approval and allocating the necessary funds.

In preparing and approving the administrative budget (salaries, wages and periodical expenditure), the same measures referred to in the development plan budget are followed with the exception that coordination among the various sectors is carried out this time by the Secretariat of Treasury instead of the Secretariat of Planning.

4. Educational system development:-

Quantitative development of the educational process
during the years 1974/75 - 75/76

4/A Development of students' numbers in the stages of general education:

The following tables showing the development in the numbers of students in the schools and institutes of the different educational stages reveal the following important points:-

- (a) Success of measures taken to provide educational opportunities and facilities.
- (b) Rising percentage of students in the educational stages following the first stage of compulsory education (primary stage). This is due to the campaign launched against drop-outs which has given positive results in the adjustment of the educational pyramid.
- (c) The rise in the growth percentage of technical education shows the result of applying the method of students' selection in order to bring about an even balance among the actual needs in the different fields and to create coordination among different types of education following the compulsory stage.

- (d) The considerable increase in the number of female students, as compared with the total number of students shows the efforts exerted by the concerned authorities for encouraging girls to join schools and persuading parents to let them continue their study.
- (e) The increase in the number of children in "kinder-gartens"-the State is not obliged to provide this type of education as it is not included in the educational ladder - shows State efforts in encouraging married women to carry out their duty towards society.

Stage	1974 - 1975			1975 - 1976		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kindergarten	2071	1734	3805	2657	2104	4761
General Primary	287054	236164	523218	294627	252130	546757
Islamic Primary	9201	6148	15349	10657	7074	17731
General Prep.	69758	25579	95317	82675	39088	121763
Islamic Prep.	633	-	633	1009	-	1009
General Secondary	12839	3179	16018	13848	3981	17829
Islamic Secondary	185	-	185	194	-	194
Teachers' TR. 2 Years	2565	2076	4641	2660	2477	5137
" m " 4 Years	-	210	210	-	-	-
" " 5 Years	4088	7793	11881	3565	8453	12018
" " Special	2312	891	3203	2265	1328	3593
Technical Prep.	373	-	373	-	-	-
Institutes Sec.	2428	-	2428	3284	107	3391
Islamic Institute.	613	-	613	-	-	-

4/B School Buildings:

The Secretariat of Education exerts genuine efforts to provide school buildings for all educational stages in order to meet expansion in educational services and to overcome the special circumstances affecting educational services such as the vast size of the Jamahiriya, the nature of the demographical structure and the unsuitability of old buildings to the requirements of modern education.

The following tables show the efforts of the Secretariat of Education in this respect and give an indication of the people's desires regarding the types of education they prefer:-

Stage	Schools & Institutes		Classes	
	1974/1975	75/76	74/75	75/76
Kindergartens	27	28	130	147
General Primary	1906	2002	18989	20131
Islamic Primary	181	185	922	1002
General Prep.	420	499	2996	3896
Islamic Prep.	12	13	37	49
General Secondary	68	71	550	620
Islamic Sec.	5	5	12	14
Teachers Training Institute } General & Special	90	95	716	783
Technical Institute	10	13	116	133

C. Increase in the number of Teachers:

The expansion in education has obliged the state to provide the necessary number of teachers either through training at national institutes and colleges or by secondment from sister and friendly countries. This considerable increase has even surpassed this target by trying to bring class capacity to its counterpart in the advanced countries. For the last two years the class capacity has been 27 pupils in primary schools, 31 pupils in preparatory schools, 29 pupilsⁱⁿ secondary schools, 26 pupils in teachers training colleges and 25 pupils in technical schools.

The following table shows the facts referred to:-

Development of Teachers' numbers

Stage	1974 - 1975			1975 - 1976		
	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total
Kindergartens	-	175	175	-	240	240
General Primary	15898	5652	21550	17126	7725	23851
Islamic Primary	1350	69	1419	1628	109	1737
General Prep.	5104	606	5710	6611	1128	7739
Islamic Prep.	107	-	107	115	-	115
General Sec.	1358	156	1514	1553	156	1709
Islamic Sec.	37	-	37	59	-	59
Teachers' Training Institute.	12225	292	1514	1335	437	1832
Technical Education	265	-	265	340	-	340

Private Education:

Private Education in the Jamahiriya is supervised by the State and the opening of any kind of private schools is subject to the approval of the Secretariat of Education even though private schools are not included in the educational development plan. Private schools of foreign communities adopt their own syllabuses and programmes. But local private schools follow the same syllabus and programmes as in State schools.

The following table shows the quantitative development of Private Schools during the year 1974/75 - 1975/76.

Continue.....17

Stage	1974 - 1975			1975 - 76		
	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Kindergartens	34	2270	97	-	2871	124
Primary Schools	34	6886	416	-	9439	* 480
Prep. Schools	9	633	97	-	656	
Sec. Schools	5	350	11	3	240	16
Culture Institute & Language School.	7	1677		6	2596	42

* These teachers also work in preparatory schools.

C. University Education:

In order to complete this brief survey of the quantitative development in the field of education, the following table is given to show quantitative development in university education:-

Year	* El-Fatteh University				** Ghar Yunis University			
	Male Stud.	Female Stud.	Total	Staff	Male Stud.	Female Stud.	Total	Staff
1974/75	3390	105	4125	503	6715	1157	7872	477
1975/76	3708	944	4652	502	6991	1414	8405	726

* Ex- Tripoli University.

** Ex- Benghazi University.

4/ Adult Education:

The educational programmes offered to youth and adults comprise various fields. Some of these programmes follow specific educational levels while others do not. They are given by different public and private institutions

and organisations. The specific programmes are given by the Secretariat of Education to those citizens between 15 and 45 years of age who have never been to regular schools and are looked after in literacy programmes. The specific programmes are also given to those students who for one reason or other have quitted school but still have the desire to continue their study in their spare-time. These are given the chance to complete their education in evening classes.

Method of work in illiteracy eradication programmes:-

Illiteracy is eradicated within 16 months divided into four basic courses. During each course a certain educational level is reached by the learner. This level is equivalent to a certain educational level of the regular student. Work in these programmes is as follows:-

- 1- Ordinary courses for illiteracy eradication in Government schools.
- 2- Private courses for illiteracy eradication given by the private sector.
- 3- Illiteracy eradication programmes at T.V. watching centers.
- 4- Functional illiteracy eradication programmes given by the public sector in places of work and production.
- 5- Illiteracy eradication programmes given through voluntary campaigns.
- 6- Special illiteracy eradication programmes for women.

Method of work in evening classes for adults:-

Regulations of this type of education are the same as those followed in general education as regards syllabuses, length of study and certificates obtained by learners at the end of each stage.

The following statistics show the number of students in adult education during the year 1975/76:-

- 1- Number of students in illiteracy eradication schools = 56708 male and female.
- 2- Number of students in functional education = 6439 male & female.
- 3- Number of students in TV watching centres = 7119 male & female.
- 4- Number of women in women's adult centres = 9594.
- 5- Number of students in the complementary stage (fifth and sixth primary years) = 6653 male & female.
- 6- Number of students in the preparatory stage = 11322 male & female.
- 7- Number of students in the secondary stage = 7196.

Special Education -

In response to the democracy of education and provision of equal schooling opportunities for all citizens, whether normal or abnormal, special schools have been opened for the handicapped: the blind, the dumb and deaf, and

backward students.

1- Schools for the blind:-

Education in these schools does not differ from that in general education either in the educational ladder or in plans of work and syllabuses except in writing and the way the students are examined. All blind students are looked after by the two societies for the welfare of the blind in Tripoli and Benghazi under the supervision of the Secretariat of Social Affairs which provides them with supplementary vocational programmes which include some trades and handicrafts. However this training is not connected to the syllabuses of the regular education programmes which are supervised by the Secretariat of Education.

A decree (by the Secretary of Education in 1976) has lately been issued authorizing the opening of a teacher's training section for preparing teachers to work in the schools for the blind.

2- Schools for the deaf and dumb:-

Decree No. 1407/72 made the period of study in this type of school eight years, during which students follow certain syllabuses which suit their abnormality. These are boarding schools provided with all necessary teaching aids.

3- Schools for backward children:-

As a result of Decree No. 1/74 the first school of this type began at the children's psycho-clinic in Sawani. It was provided with specialized teachers, textbooks and training equipment. The syllabuses and plans of work were specially drawn up to suit children's mental abilities. It is an eight-year course school, the first year being an orientation course. The following table shows the number of pupils, teachers and classes in the special education schools:-

Special Education Schools during 1975/1976

Type	Pupils	Teachers	Classes
Blind	152	51	27
Deaf & dumb	171	22	16
Backward	36	5	3

Continue.....20

5/A Educational research and information services:-

5/1 Educational research:-

The following are some of the responsibilities of the planning and follow-up department:-

- 1- To carry out research and studies pertaining to educational affairs in the light of trends and priorities.
- 2- To carry out research and studies pertaining to the economics and financing of education.
- 3- To make analytic studies of examination results.
- 4- To supervise experimental educational projects.

This educational research is usually carried out by specialized committees of educational experts and university professors with the occasional assistance of some experts from abroad. These studies deal with educational problems affecting educational development selected from reports reaching the Department of Planning and Follow-up. The results of these studies are then submitted to the Higher Council of Education which recommends adoption or further study.

5/B Educational documentation and information services:-

The decree on the reorganization of the Ministry of Education made the educational documentation centre a section of the Planning and Follow-up Department.

This decree defined the responsibilities of the centre as follow:-

Collecting educational documents and arranging them in bibliographical order including classification, grouping, catalogues and indexes. The centre also answers questionnaires and prepares educational studies when requested. All the centre's documents are acquired through exchanges and gifts as well as deposits by the Secretariat of Education.

The centre cooperates with all local, regional and international information centres, especially with Unesco through the National Commission for Education, Science and Culture.

The centre has issued a number of informational publications such as

"The list of up-to-date acquisitions" and

"The index of periodical articles".

It has also issued previously a publication called "Educational Documents" and other reports and answers to questionnaires requested.

(1) Study plan in Primary Stage according to ministerial decree

No. 245 for 1974

Subjects	Y e a r s					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Islamics	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arabic	10	10	10	10	9	9
Arithmetic & Practical Geometry	6	6	6	6	6	6
Science and Health Education	1	2	2	3	4	4
Social Studies	-	1	2	2	4	4
National Development Plan.	-	-	-	-	-	2
Physical Education	3	3	3	2	2	2
Fine Arts.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Agriculture for (Boys) or Domestic Science for girls.	-	-	2	2	2	2
Music & Songs	1	1	1	1	1	1
T o t a l	26	28	31	31	33	35

Note:- In classes 5&6 two periods at least can be given to environment and rural study when practical.

(2) Study plan for the unified preparatory stage according to ministerial

Decree No. 265 1974

Subject	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Islamic	3	3	3
Arabic	7	7	7
Development Plan	-	-	2
English	6	6	6
Maths.	5	5	5
Science & Health Education.	4	4	4
<u>Social Studies.</u>	4	4	5
History - Geography & Civics.			
ARTS	2	2	2
<u>Practical Studies.</u>	2	2	2
Handicraft & Agriculture (for boys) or Domestic Science (for girls)			
Physical Education	2	2	2
Songs & Music	1	1	1
T o t a l	36	36	39

(4) Study plan for the secondary stage according to the ministerial

Decree No.245 of the year 1394 - 1974

Subject	Periods Number			
	First Year	2nd & 3rd Year Lit.	2nd & 3rd Year Scie.	
Islamics	2	2	2	for the Second year only
Arabic	8	10	6	
English	6	8	6	
French	4	6	4	
Social Study	2	-	-	
Geography	2	3	-	
History	2	3	-	
Nat. Development Plan	-	2*	2*	
Philosophy/introduction	-	2	-	
Sociology/introduction	-	2	-	
Mathematics including Mechanics.	5	-	8	
Physics	3	-	4	
Chemistry	2	-	4	
Natural HHistory	2	-	4	
Physical Training	2	2	2	
Musical Education	1	-	-	
Drawing	1	1	-	
T o t a l	42	41	42	

Study plan in Teachers' Training colleges (Two Year System)
according to ministerial decree No.245 - 1974 and amended by
decree No.337 - 1976.

No.	Subjects	1st Year	2nd Year	Remarks
1.	Islamics	2	2	
2.	Arabic	8	8	
3.	Development Plan	-	2	
4.	Foreign Language	3	3	
5.	Sciences	4	3	
6.	School & Social Health	1	1	
7.	Maths	4	4	
8.	Social Studies	4	4	
9.	Education & Psychology.	4	4	
10.	Teaching Methods.	1	1	
11.	Teaching Practice.	6	6	One full day per week and three successive weeks in second year.
12.	Arts and Handicraft	2	2	
13.	Physical Education	2	1	
14.	Music	1	1	
Total		42	42	

Timetable prescribed for the Teachers' Training Colleges
Five Year System by Decree No.245 of 1974

Subject	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th year	Remarks
Islamics	4	4	4	3	3	
Arabic	8	8	8	7	7	
National Development Plan	-	-	-	-	2	
English	6	6	6	3	3	
Social Studies.	5	5	5	4	4	
Mathematics	5	5	5	4	4	
Science & Hygiene	5	5	4	4	3	
Fine Art	4	4	4	2	2	
P.T.	2	2	2	2	1	
Practice Teaching	-	-	-	6	6	Full Day
Music	1	1	1	1	1	
Teaching Methods	-	-	-	1	1	
School Hygeine	-	-	-	1	1	
Education & Psychology	-	-	-	4	4	
T o t a l	40	40	39	42	42	

**Timetable prescribed for the Teachers' Training Colleges - Special
Course by Decree No. 245 of 1974.**

(I)

(II)

(III)

Subjects	Dept. of Arabic & Islamics				Dept. of Social Studies & English			Dept. of Science & Maths.		
	1st Y	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Islamics	3	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arabic	8	12	12	12	6	5	5	6	5	5
English	6	6	3	3	12	11	11	6	3	3
Libyan Society	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
History	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	-	-	-
Geography	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	-	-	-
Basic Philosophy	-	2	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Basic sociology	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Mathematics & Mechanics	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	7
Physics	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
Biology	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3
Education & Psychology	-	-	3	4	-	3	4	-	3	4
Teaching Methods	-	-	3	3	1	2	3	-	2	2
Social & School Hygiene	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
P.T.	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
Fine Art	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1
Music	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bibliography	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Nat. Development Plan	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
Practice Teaching	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	6	6
T o t a l	42	39	42	43	39	42	43	41	42	43

Subjects	Fine Arts Department		
	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Islamics	2	2	2
Arabic	7	4	4
English	6	3	3
Development Plan	-	-	2
Education & Psychology	-	3	4
General Science	2	1	1
Social & School Hygien	-	1	1
P.T.	2	2	1
Drawing : Decoration Lanscapes: & studies studies from every day life 9		7	7
crafts : wood, pottery, book-binding, weaving, metal & leather work.	10	7	6
Art History	1	1	1
Special Methods	-	2	2
Technical Drawing	4	1	-
Bibliography	2	-	-
Practice Teaching	-	6	6
Total	42	40	42

(V)

S u b j e c t s	Physical Education Department		
	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Islamics	2	2	2
Arabic	7	4	4
English	6	3	3
Nat. Development Plan	-	-	2
Education & Psychology	-	3	4
Social & School Hygiene	-	1	1
Special Methods	2	2	2
Practice Teaching	-	6	6
Anatomy	2	-	-
Physiology	2	-	-
Physio-therapy	-	2	2
Group Service	-	-	2
Games & their theories	5	5	3
Athletics	4	4	4
Physical Training & Gymnastics	4	4	4
Sports: Boxing & Fencing...etc.	2	2	2
Theories of Physical Education	1	1	1
Training Centres & Camps	o n e w e a k		
Bibliography	2	-	-
T o t a l	41	41	43